

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Military
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Chekiang and Kiangsu

1. As of 1 October 1951, the Chinese Communist 35 Army headquarters was in Wenchow (120-56, 28-01). The Army comprised the 103, 104, and 105 Divisions, the disposition and strength of which were as follows:
 - a. The 103 Division¹, with headquarters, composed of 600 men, in Wenchow.
 - (1) The 307 Regiment: 700 men at Shuiian, south of Wenchow; 1,000 men at P'ingyang (120-33, 27-42).
 - (2) The 308 Regiment: 700 men at Loch'ing (120-57, 28-08); 500 men at Ch'ingchiangta (121-06, 28-17); and 400 men at Lungwan (121-10, 28-05).

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- (3) The 309 Regiment: 1,600 men at Wenchou.
- b. The 104 Division, with headquarters, composed of 600 men, at Haimen (121-25, 28-42).
- (1) The 310 Regiment: 500 men at Hsienohu (120-43, 28-53); 500 men at Taitien (121-13, 28-52) (sic); and 700 men at T'ient'ai (121-02, 29-10).
 - (2) The 311 Regiment: 700 men at Shangp'an (121-35, 28-47); 500 men at Hsiao-shih (121-27, 28-52); and 500 men at Huachieh (119-58, 28-55).
 - (3) The 312 Regiment: 500 men at Chinsing; 200 at Haimen; 500 at Kubuang-chen; and 500 at Sungmen (121-36, 28-22).
- c. The 105 Division², with headquarters, composed of 600 men, at Looh'ing.
- (1) The 313 Regiment: 700 men at Huangyen (121-15, 28-41); 500 men at Haimen; and 500 men probably between Huangyen and Linhai (121-07, 28-59).
 - (2) The 314 Regiment: 1,700 men at Wenling (121-21, 28-23).
 - (3) The 315 Regiment: 700 men at Ch'umen (121-17, 28-15); 500 men at Taoshan (121-24, 28-10); and 500 men at Yuhuan (121-14, 28-08).

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2. In late September 1951, a Chinese Communist artillery battery was at Haimen. A radio station was at Foshan (sic) in Haimen, and fortifications were being erected along the wharf area of Haimen. There was a garrison brigade in Wenchou.³
3. On 20 September, 100 motor junks and 3 armor-plated gunboats were in the Haimen area. On 2 October five motor junks were at Ch'umen and two were at K'anmen. These seven junks were part of a motor junk battalion of the 105 Division. About 5 October, 30 motor junks were at the mouth of the Ou River. According to crew members, these junks were to be used soon in the invasion of the Nationalist-held Tungt'ou (洞頭)⁴ and P'ishan (121-30, 28-06) Islands. The public security office in Ch'umen was officially designated the Ch'umen Sea Defense Public Security Office of the Wenchou Public Security Bureau.
4. On 17 September, one company of the 315 Regiment, 105 Division, which has among its weapons 2 x 60 mm mortars and 6 light machine guns, arrived at Chait'ou (121-22, 28-08), where one company of an unidentified unit was stationed. On 1 October two companies of Chinese Communist troops arrived in the same area. On 30 October an independent battalion arrived in K'anmen (121-16, 28-06), where seven companies of the 315 Regiment were already stationed. On 1 October, 5,000 Chinese Communist troops, some of which belonged to elements of the 105 Division, arrived at Ch'umen. In early October one company of the 315 Regiment and one company of an unidentified independent battalion were at Yuhuan.
5. In early October a large number of troops of the 314 Regiment, 105 Division, were in the Wenling area. Two hundred physically fit young men were being recruited from each village in Wenling Hsien as replacements for the 35 Army.⁵
6. In early October, elements of the 310 Regiment, 104 Division, were in the Lush'iao-chen (121-22, 28-36) area on the Chekiang coast. Elements of the 312 Regiment, 104 Division were in the Sungmen-Shihtang area.
7. In early October, headquarters of the 307 Regiment, 103 Division, and one of its battalions were in the Julian (120-38, 27-49) area. The 1 Battalion of this regiment was in the P'ingyang-Ao River (120- , 27-) area.
8. About 25 September elements of the 108 Division, 36 Army, arrived in Wenchou. In early October headquarters of the 35 Army and elements of the 63 Division, 21 Army were at Huangyen.

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9. On 8 October 7 Army Group headquarters received orders to select 10,000 officers and men from each of its armies for combat service in Korea. In late October, these troops were assembled in Hangchow and then sent by rail to Korea, via Manchuria.⁶
10. In early October, a training unit of the 2 Armored Division, with 20 Soviet instructors, was at the Race Course in Shanghai. Most of the Chinese Communist troops who had recently completed armored force training in the Dairen area were cadre members of this unit. The unit comprised eight companies, the first through the fourth being in charge of tank training, and the fifth and sixth in charge of motor vehicle training.⁷
11. By 5 October the 61 Division, 21 Army, had moved to Haimen from Ninghai (121-25, 29-18). The main strength of the 21 Army was in Korea. On 5 October the 10 Army Group had moved from Foochow to Wenchou.⁸
12. In October the Chinese Communists were preparing to strengthen the coastal patrol in order to impede guerrilla activities; to invade Shangtash'en (121-53, 28-32) and the neighboring islands to prevent guerrilla landings on the mainland; and to furnish armed protection for the fishing fleet in operations near the Chushan Islands (121-51, 20-36).
13. By late October recruiting of replacements for the 32 and 33 Armies in Soochow and Chiashing (120-45, 30-46) had been taking place, and troops were moving north.
14. By late October, 100 motor-driven junks had been transferred from Fukien to Sungmen, and 560 junks had been concentrated at Ninghai, Huangyen, and Haimen. Another 1,000 junks, each equipped with three rifles, were distributed between Haimen and Shih'tang (121-36, 28-17).

Fukien

15. In early October the Chinese Communists redesignated the hsien battalions (縣大隊) as independent battalions (獨立營). The Independent Battalion of Loyuan (119-23, 26-27) was stationed at Chienchiang (119-46, 26-34) and Chipi (吉璧). On 4 October two companies of the Independent Battalion of Lienchiang (119-31, 26-12) were transferred to Peichiao (119-58, 26-22) and Huangch'i (119-54, 26-20). The other company was stationed at Tungtai (119-37, 26-14).
16. In early October, 14 motorized junks, manned by more than 300 men of the Sea Defense Team and performing patrol and convoy duties, were moored at Tungch'ung (119-52, 26-33) and Chienchiang. On 8 October, 15 motorized junks, loaded with salt, arrived in Fukien. Communist troops in eastern Fukien were equipped with machine guns and artillery to protect these junks, and six other junks were performing patrol duties. On 9 October, 100 civilian boats arrived in Tungch'ung.
17. In mid-October the 261 Regiment, 87 Division, was stationed at Chienchiang, Chilao (吉勞) and Tungch'ung, with regimental headquarters at Chienchiang. The areas around Ningte (119-33, 26-39) and Loyuan (119-33, 26-27) were garrisoned by the 87 Division.
18. In late October 31 Army headquarters was to place one artillery piece each on Hill Number 175⁹ in the vicinity of Houshih (後石), south of Tamsi (島美); and on Hill Number 178⁹ near Liuhui (流會), northeast of Chenhaich'eng (118-05, 24-16). The artillery pieces were to be used to prevent passage of Nationalist vessels off the Fukien coast and the landing of Nationalist guerrillas.
19. The 28, 29, and 31 Armies, 10 Army Group, along the Fukien sea-coast, and the 21 and 27 Armies, of the same Army Group¹⁰, in southwest Fukien, received Soviet artillery equipment.

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20. On 9 October 500 cases of rockets were shipped from Nanking to Foochow, and 100 cases each to Amoy and Ch'angting (116-20, 25-45). The 3 Field Army headquarters¹¹ sent 18 technicians and 3 Soviet advisers to Foochow to instruct troops in the use of Katyusha rocket launchers.
21. In mid-October, 8,000 militia troops from Fukien arrived in Foochow via Ningde.
22. In late October headquarters of 3 Battalion, Ship Controlling Regiment, 31 Army, at Tacmai, held a Military Education Meeting, which lasted three days and was attended by all cadre members of platoons and companies of the battalion. Methods of suppressing guerrilla activities in areas garrisoned by this battalion were discussed.
23. In early November headquarters of the Ship Controlling Regiment, 31 Army, was at Amoy; and its 1 Battalion was in the Tungshan (117-31, 23-45) area, its 2 Battalion on Tateng (大登) and Hsiaoteng (小登) in the Amoy area, and its 3 Battalion in the Chenhai (118-05, 24-06) -Chimei (118-05, 24-34) area.

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Comment. It is to be noted that this report contains many discrepancies in information received from different sources on the disposition of elements of the 35 Army in Chekiang and Kiangsu.

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1. Comment. According to in mid-October a regiment of the 103 Division was preparing to move north.
2. Comment. According to other information available to this office, on 1 October 5,000 Chinese Communist troops, some of which belonged to the 105 Division, arrived at Ch'umen.
3. Comment. See for previous information on this brigade.
4. Comment. Coordinates for Tungt'ou were received as approximately 121-10, 27-50. See for other information on the battle of Tungt'ou.
5. Comment. According to other information available to this office, in September elements of the 35 Army were being sent to Korea.
6. Comment. According to in late September the 21, 22, 23, and 35 Armies, 7 Army Group, were undergoing intensive training in Chekiang.
7. Comment. The remaining companies were possibly in charge of signal communications training.
8. Comment. According to in mid-October 10 Army Group headquarters was at Nant'ai (119-18, 26-04).
9. Comment. did not indicate what map was used to locate these hills.
10. Comment. According to information available to this office, as of 18 September the 21 Army was subordinate to the 7 Army Group and the 27 Army was subordinate to the 9 Army Group. In the 27 Army was reported in Korea.
11. Comment. According to information available to this office, 3 Field Army headquarters moved from Shanghai to Nanking.

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